

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

VOLUME 9, NO. 21.

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 437.

HOLLAND REBELS ASK ABDICATION OF WILHELMINA

Dutch Extremists Demand That
Queen Give Up Her
Throne.

"REDS" RULE AT BRUSSELS

More Than 100 German Army Officers
Killed by Mutinous Troops—
Socialists Storm Parli-
ment in Vienna.

London, Nov. 16.—The threatening
attitude of extremists in Holland, who
have demanded the abdication of
Queen Wilhelmina, is causing anxiety
at The Hague, according to the Daily
Express.

Grave Crises in Holland.

The Hague, Nov. 16.—The Dutch
government has issued a proclamation
urgently appealing for the cooperation
of citizens in a "grave crisis." It says
the minority is threatening to seize
power and declares its determination
to maintain authority and order.

Mackensen's Army Revolts.

London, Nov. 16.—The greater part
of the forces under Field Marshal
Mackensen, in command in Romania,
has joined the revolution, the British
press Az-est says, according to a Co-
penhagen dispatch to the Exchange
Telegraph company.

Reds Storm Vienna Parliament.

Paris, Nov. 16.—Socialists stormed
the Austrian parliament building in
Vienna Wednesday and tried to enter
the chamber where the new state
council was in session. Shots were
fired before order could be restored,
and 20 persons in the crush outside
the building were injured, according to
dispatches reaching here. President
Dinghofer denied that the firing be-
gan from the parliament building.

The new national flag of three bands,

red, white and red, was hoisted over
the building, but soon afterward some-
one removed the white band and the
crowd cheered the red flag.

A party of socialists occupied the

city of New York, and
brought out special editions advocat-
ing the establishment of a socialist re-
public in Germany.

100 Hun Officers Slain.

London, Nov. 16.—More than 100
men, mostly German officers, have been
killed in disorders in Brussels, and
soldiers' councils have been formed
in that city and at Antwerp, according
to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Ex-
change Telegraph company, quoting the
Telegraph.

LID ON DISCHARGES IN ARMY

Secretary Baker Rules Against Dis-
missals Before General Demobiliza-
tion From Service.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The war de-
partment has clamped down the lid
on immediate discharge of officers and
enlisted men in the United States army
unless the discharge of the individual
is required by reason of physical dis-
tress of his dependents. A general
order was sent by Secretary of War
Baker to the adjutant general direct-
ing that no discharges be authorized
of officers and men in this country un-
til the war department has adopted a
general demobilization policy, which is
now under consideration. Discharges
of men in the overseas forces are to
be approved personally by General
Pershing before the adjutant general
can issue the necessary certificate of
discharge, Secretary Baker's order de-
clared.

200,000,000 MORE TO FEED

Head of Chicago Packing Firm Says
Peace Means Greater Production
In U. S. Than Ever Before.

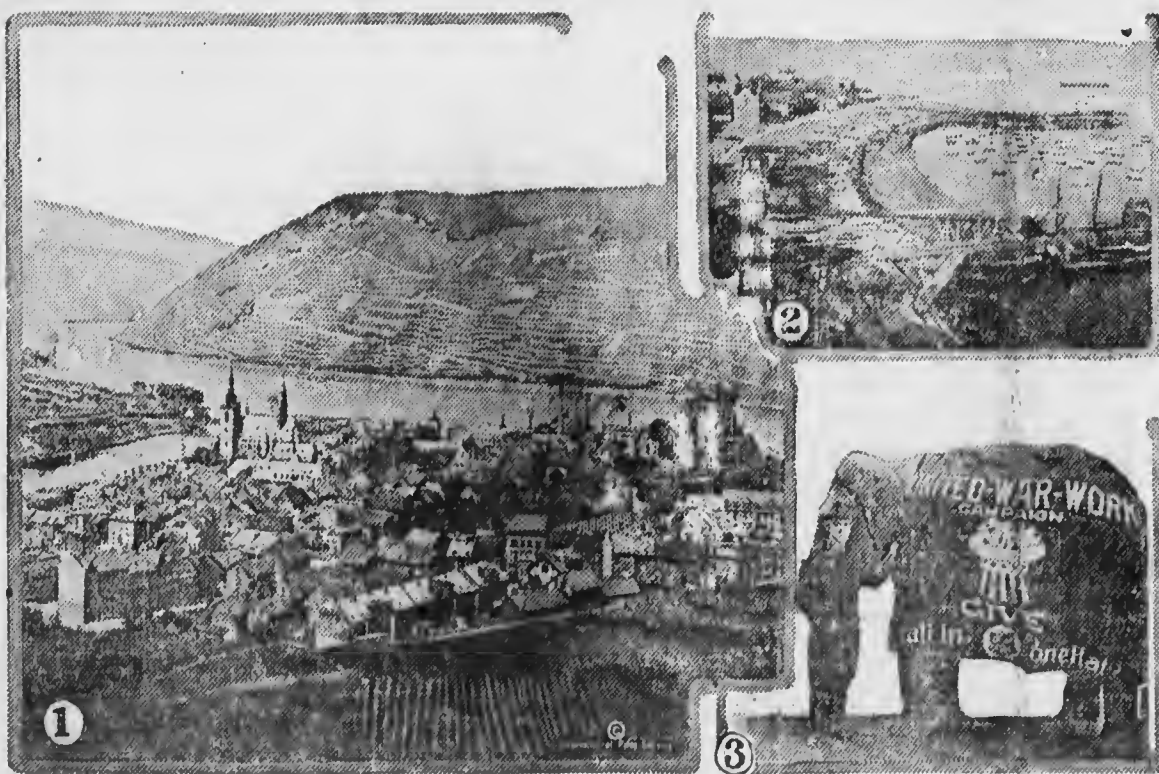
Chicago, Nov. 16.—"Peace means
200,000,000 new mouths to feed," said
Thomas H. Wilson, president of Wilson
& Co., packers, "but it doesn't add an
ounce to our stock of food. The new
safety of the seas makes it possible to
send supplies to 150,000,000 in Russia,
the Balkans, and elsewhere, who have
long been threatened with starvation;
and now, augmenting these shipments,
are the hunger-stricken crowds of
the central powers."

"The problem now," said Mr. Wilson,
"is how to make our supply go round.
The latest statistics," he said, "show
there are 60,800,000 cattle, 48,000,000
sheep, and 71,374,000 hogs on the
farm."

BRITISH MEET FOE WARSHIP

Armistice Delegates From Revolution-
ary Faction Confer With Admiral
Beatty at Sea.

London, Nov. 16.—The German war-
ship Koenigsberg, which put out from
a German port on the 13th with armis-
tice delegates from the revolutionary
faction on board, was met by British
warships and escorted to a certain
point at sea, where Admiral Beatty of
the British navy received the German
delegates' proposals for carrying out
the naval terms of the armistice, it is
learned here.



1—Hagen, one of the cities on the left bank of the Rhine that passes into control of the allies by the terms of the armistice. 2—View of the harbor of Heligoland, the fortified island which the millions of soldiers of the German fleet seized. 3—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., opening the United War Work campaign with the aid of an elephant.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Central Europe in a Turmoil of Revolution, With the Social- ists on Top.

RULERS ABANDON THRONES

Germany's Plea for Food Will Be
Granted by Allies—Mutiny of Fleet
May Hamper Armistice—Pre-
dictions as to the Peace
Conference.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Falling thrones and fleeing kings and
princes; a madcap of social revolu-
tion and military anarchy; soviets of the
workers and soldiers in control, and
former autocrats in hiding.

That in brief is the condition in cen-
tral Europe, following the cessation of
hostilities. How it will all end and
the wisest statesmen can conjecture.
Quick work by level-headed leaders
may direct right the great movement
and bring out of the chaos orderly and
firmly grounded governments of aid
for the people. At present it seems
that a favorite jest has become a sober
fact and that the big task now is to
make democracy safe for the world.

In Germany the Socialists are estab-
lishing themselves under the leadership
of their chancellor, Friedrich Ebert, a
brave and highly respected man. The
several factions of the party appear
to be working in some harmony, and
the bolsheviks, though yet in the de-
cided minority, have been given recog-
nition which is encouraging them to
demand more. In Berlin, where the
German republic was proclaimed, there
has been intermittent fighting between
the revolutionists and some officers and
troops that remained loyal to the old
order, and in some other cities there
were conflicts; but on the whole the
change has been accomplished with re-
markably little violence. The leaders
occupy the rebuilding building in Berlin
and are striving to put the affairs of
life on a normal basis.

In the allied countries there was a
shrewd suspicion that the revolution
was being fostered and directed under
cover by the leaders of the old govern-
ment in the hope that through it they
might be spared some of the rigors of
the peace settlement. Such, too, was
the explanation of the establishment
of a republic in Hungary, and in Schles-
wig-Holstein, which states now say
they will become parts of the new Ger-
man republic.

The man in the street, and most of
the newspapers, in America, England
and France, did not at first look kindly
on Doctor Solf's appeal to President
Wilson that the allies take steps to
save the people of Germany from star-
vation. It savored of impudence, com-
ing from a representative of the peo-
ple who starved Belgium, Serbia, Po-
land and Roumania without a qualm of
conscience. But the allied govern-
ments have looked at the matter in a
different light, and, probably wisely,
have determined to supply to the Ger-
mans such food as can be spared, not
only for humanity's sake but on the
theory that order can be more quickly
and easily restored among a well-fed
people. If the excesses of the starving
Russians were repeated in Germany it
might be difficult to carry out the
terms of the armistice. The feeding of
hungry Germany, becomes a common-
sense business proposition. Herbert C.
Hoover already has sailed for Europe
to direct the distribution of food.

The Socialists in control, though
wallowing in the "terrible harshness" of
the armistice terms, declare they will
do all they can to obey them. On land
this will not be so hard, but the naval
situation has been complicated by the
seizure of most of the German fleet and
of the fortified island of Heligoland by
revolving sailors. These men saw, in
the surrender and dismantling of the
war vessels, the end of their livelihood,
so they took possession of the ships
and sailed from some of the ports.
Their future plan of action, if they
have any, is misty. When the allies

are given possession of the land bat-
teries the warships can be driven to
sea, and there they can be dealt with
by the allied fleet.

The abdication of the Kaiser, the em-
peror of Austria and the rulers of in-
numerable states in central Europe, while
doubtless of absorbing interest to them-
selves, cannot be considered of great
moment amid all the tremendous
events that are taking place. These
monarchs were but symbols of the or-
der that is passing, and even the Kaiser
already had lost most of his power. He,
as William Hohenzollern, is now
interned at the residence of his friend,
Count Helfrich, in Holland. Abdi-
cation was forced on him, but in doing
from his country he showed the yellow
streak. Compare his course with the
really dignified exit of that other seek-
er after world domination, Napoleon.
The Dutch government pretended to be
surprised and disconcerted by the
arrival of William, but in reality it
knew he was coming and arranged for
the event. There is a report that the
former Kaiser will eventually take
up his residence in his palace on the
island of Corfu. This newspaper

ready-made fleet has passed
through the Dardanelles and dropped
anchor off Constantinople. The men
now in control in Turkey have accused
Talaat Pasha, former grand vizier;
Enver Pasha, former minister of war,
and Djemal Pasha, former minister of
marine, of embezzlement and other
crimes, and those worthies have fled
from the capital.

Before the ink was dry on the armis-
tice agreement America began turn-
ing to the problem of getting back to a
peace footing. Its solution will require
the best work of our wisest minds.
The demobilization of the immense
army will be gradual, and the men will
be sent to civil life in the order of
their importance in peaceful pur-
suits and with proper regard to the
ability of industries to absorb them.
The National Association of Manufac-
turers gives assurance that every man
will find awaiting him the place he
left when he went into the service, and
there is little doubt that there will be
work for all. Immense projects
that were suspended owing to the de-
mands of the war will be resumed at
once, and the demand for labor on
these public and private enterprises
will be enormous.

The department of war put a sud-
den stop to the sending of drafted men
to the army camps and notified men
between the ages of thirty-two and
forty-six to return their questionnaires
immediately. The men below twenty-one
now in the camps may be retained
there for a time for the training and
possibly to replace some of those who
already have been sent to Europe. As
for the army on the other side, it is
likely to be there for a good many
months yet, for there will be a big job
of pulling to be done. The navy and
marines still are taking recruits. Their
part in enforcing the armistice and
peace terms will be a considerable one.
If present plans are carried out.

Many of the regulations which
have grown accustomed in the past
year and a half are being abandoned.
The food administration has suspend-
ed the rule requiring the use of wheat
substitutes in baking and has increased
the sugar ration in some states, but
at the same time emphasizes the ne-
cessity for continued conservation of
all staple foodstuffs. Deferred build-
ing projects amounting to many mil-
lions of dollars were released by Chair-
man Harrah of the war industries
board, and many industrial restric-
tions were removed.

The government's contracts for war
materials are not to be cancelled
abruptly, so the contractors will have
time for readjustment.

The people of America are being
kept awake to the fact that with the
near approach of peace their financial
responsibility due to the war has not
ceased. At the present time they are
called on to raise a huge War Work
fund to be expended by the seven or
eight organizations whose work is by no means
ended. Then, early next year, there
probably will be a fifth Liberty loan,
for the nation's expenditures due di-
rectly to the war must be enormous
for a long time to come. Most of what
was raised in the past was spent be-
fore it was received.

It is generally agreed now that the
world peace conference will meet some-
where in Europe, probably in Ver-
sailles. Whether or not President Wil-
son will attend is not settled. It has
been suggested that he be present at
the opening and then return home to
attend to the vastly important domes-
tic problems that must be solved. Pos-
sibly America's representatives at the
peace board will include Secretary Lan-
sing, Colonel House, Edna Root and
Justice Louis Brandeis. The proceed-
ings of the conference are sure to be
protracted, and well informed corre-
spondents are amusing themselves and
their readers by speculating on the
conclusions that it will reach. Briefly,
they predict that Germany will be com-
pelled to restore Alsace-Lorraine to
France; that Luxembourg will be united
to Belgium; that Poland will receive
large additions, including part of Prus-

Kentucky News Cullings

An epitome of most im-
portant events transpir-
ing in state

Louisville.—Corp. Edward George,
who was killed in France, was a
grandson of Colonel Henry George,
former commander of the State Con-
federate Home.

Owingsville.—The three-year-old boy
of Esby Whaley and wife, who live on
the banks of State creek, a short dis-
tance west of this place, strayed off
while his mother was about her af-
fairs, and walking into the water, was
drowned. The little fellow had been
dead some time when found.

Frankfort.—It is possible that near-
ly a hundred per cent change in text
books used in the public and high
schools may be made by the State
Text Book Commission, which will be
appointed in January by Gov. Stanley,
although State Superintendent V. O.
Gilbert does not believe it will be ne-
cessary.

Maysville.—A woman who gave the
name of Mary Haire was taken from
C. & O. fast train No. 4 here in a very
peculiar condition, and for several
hours doctors worked with her before
she was revived sufficiently to talk.
She said she was on her way to Co-
lumbus, O., and took the wrong train
at Cincinnati and became sick.

Danville.—Lemuel Leonard had sev-
eral sheep killed at the Jackson farm.
The dogs in some sections are attack-
ing hogs and calves. Cook and Cooley,
north of Perryville, discovered two
dogs making a raid on their hogs. One
of the hogs was badly lacerated before
the curs were frightened away. An-
other party had a calf injured by dogs.

Maysville.—C. Gorman, who came
from Louisville to work on the ship,
committed suicide by drowning. He
jumped into the river and pushed
away a plank that was thrown to him
and sank. He inquired the time from
a watchman and then remarked it was
time to go, and made the leap to his
death. The body has not been recov-
ered.

Lexington.—Prof. A. M. Miller, head
of the Department of Geology of the
University of Kentucky, has been as-
signed to render service to the govern-
ment in the capacity of valuation geologist.
He will make a valuation report of all
the oil properties of Kentucky and
Tennessee. He left for Pittsburgh,
where he will receive Federal instruc-
tions.

Somerset.—Mrs. Andy Patterson,
who was residing with her son, Tom
Patterson, in this city, received fatal
burns, when she attempted to start a
fire with what she thought was kero-
sene, but proved to be gasoline. Dr.
Beard was called, but her burns were
found to be so serious that no hope
was entertained for her recovery and
she died.

Somerset.—F. J. Wagner, who was
taken from a train load of soldiers,
which passed through here en route
to a camp in Alabama, was admitted
to the hospital in a delirious condi-
tion. After medical attention he was
released and placed in charge of an
officer. His mind seemed to be im-
paired, and he was conveyed to Lake-
land asylum.

Winchester.—Suit for a mandatory
injunction against the Kentucky Tili-
ty Company was brought by the city
of Winchester to compel the company
to turn on street lights. Winchester
has been in darkness for a week past
because the city refused to pay the
company's last bill, alleging that it
was an overcharge. The company
retaliated by turning off the lights.

Lexington.—Miss Gladys M. Wil-
liams, of Lexington, has received a
letter from Private Virgil B. Gresham,
of the one hundred and seventh U. S.
infantry, now in France, in which he
says that he saw where Germans can
eat human and made soup of them.
He had large pots or kettles and a
big block to cut them upon, and cut
them all to pieces and boiled their
dead, he stated.

Princeton.—Rescued from being
burned to death in a fire that de-
stroyed his parents' home at Fredonia,
near here, Leonard Lowery, 16 years
old, died from exposure and shock, re-
sulting from being removed from the
house, and his mother, Mrs. James
Lowery, who was ill with influenza,
is in a precarious condition. Young
Lowery also had been ill, but was be-
lieved to be recovering.

Cynthiana.—Hon. Ed C. Day, of He-
lena, Mont., formerly of this county,
has been appointed by President Wil-
son as U. S. District Attorney for the
State of Montana, and the appoint-
ment has been confirmed by the Sen-
ate.

Richmond.—F. M. Stiver received a
telegram that his youngest son, Em-
erson Eugene, was dead at Brownsville,
Tex. He was just 18 years old, hav-
ing enlisted before becoming 18. He
is survived by his parents, one sister
and a brother, who is in France.

FRIEDRICH EBERT



Friedrich Ebert, chancellor of Ger-
many under the socialist regime that is
establishing itself, is a member of the
rebeling and a leader of the socialist
party. He was born in Heideberg,
the son of a tailor, and formerly was
editor of a Bremen paper. He is said
to be one of the finest characters in
the ranks of German socialism.

MEET BEFORE DEC. 15

Peace Congress to Assemble at
Versailles, Near Paris.

Allied Chiefs to Go to Paris to Fix
the Final Plans of
Congress.

Paris, Nov. 16.—It is probable that
the first meeting of the peace con-
gress will be on a date before Decem-
ber 15, after the English parliamen-
tary elections, and at a time which
will give ample opportunity for the
American and other delegates to ar-
rive. A meeting of the interallied
conference, to be held shortly, will fi-
nally determine the details of these
questions.

Premier David Lloyd George and
Foreign Minister Balfour of Great
Britain, Premier Orlando and Foreign
Minister Sonnino of Italy, Premier
Venizelos of Greece and Foreign Min-
ister Paichitch of Serbia either have
arrived or are on their way here for
a resumption of the conferences at the
home of Col. Edward M. House, spe-
cial representative of the United
States government, and the sessions at
Versailles.

Besides outlining the general pro-
gram of the congress, the question of
meeting the food situation in Germany
and Austria probably will be consid-
ered.

The general feeling of the associ-
ated governments is that Versailles—
Paris—is the most convenient place to
hold the peace conference, and if this
were decided upon it also would serve
as a recognition of the paramount po-
sition of France in the war.

In addition to these considerations
there are certain practical ones of
telegraph and cable facilities and easy
communication with the capital, as
well as more ample living accommo-
dations than those in the smaller Hol-
land and Switzerland cities.

Rear Admiral Bullard has been ap-
pointed American representative to see
to the carrying out of the naval terms
of the Austrian armistice. He is now
at Pola, the great naval base in the
Adriatic, and has telegraphed Admiral
William S. Benson, American chief of
naval operations, that the execution of
the naval terms of the armistice are
proceeding satisfactorily.

1,002 DEATHS IN ARMY CAMPS

Health Conditions Continue to Show
Improvement in Various Canton-
ments in the U. S.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Health con-
ditions show continued improvement.
Surgeon General Ireland reported in a
summary of conditions in the camps
and cantonments of the country for
the week ended November 8. Cases
of influenza for that week are one-
third of the number for the preceding
week. There were 1,002 deaths from
all causes during the week, as against
1,272 for the week ending Novem-
ber 1.

420,000 FRENCH TO RETURN

Tricolor Staff Arranges for Repatri-
ation of War Prisoners—Confer-
ence Held at Spa.

Paris, Nov. 16.—French war prison-
ers numbering 420,000 will be repatri-
ated soon. This number includes
those who have been interned in neu-
tral countries. A delegation from the
French general staff has held a confer-
ence at German headquarters at Spa
to arrange details for bringing these
men back to this country.

K. of C. Secretary Dies.
Paris, Nov. 16.—William O'Connor,
secretary of the Knights of Columbus,
is dead here, aged fifty-four.

Notice to Hunters.

All persons hunting with-
out license, or having game
of any kind in his possession
will be prosecuted.

No Change in Law

There has been no change
in the hunting law and per-
sons hunting off their own
premises without license will
be prosecuted to the extent
of the law.

License can be procured
from the County Court Clerk.

J. Quincy Ward,

Executive Agent Fish & Game
Commission, Frankfort, Ky.

A. H. STAMPER, Dist. Warden.

In Camp.

Hello Gardner:

How is Bogie and the Courier
crew? This leaves me feeling
fine. I have just come back from
the 50th infantry where I met
some of our boys that left in one
of the early spring calls. They
were drafted but they like army
life fine and are anxious to get
across and get a shot at Fritz. I
got the paper Sunday and, be-
lieve me, Bogie, I read every line
in it. It made me feel like I was
in old Morgan at the time.
Then to think I was in South
Carolina.

We are going back to the
trenches again next week to vis-
it our trench friends. Of course
you know what they are without
telling you, but little things like
"cooties" don't worry the Yanks,
and especially the 48th. They
have the grit to go against any-
thing if they will only let us over
and give us a chance. The 50th
is in the same division as the 48th
so there will be more than 20
Morgan boys go over the top
with the 20th division.

We have a dandy foot ball team
and cleaned up the Camp Jack-
son boys last week and next week
take Camp Wardsworth. They
will use some members of the
48th in Greenville. When the
boys go to town if the M. P.
won't fight with us we come back
to camp and fight each other.
That's how full of "pep" we are.

Will close, hoping West Lib-
erty goes over the top in 4th
Liberty Loan. Give my regards
to all the crew and hope I will be
with you again soon.

Sincerely,
VICTOR WELLS.

Umatilla, Fla., Nov. 10, 1918.
Mr. H. G.

Dear Friend:

We have arrived at the
South and have enjoyed at Uma-
tilla. I will have an advantage
over you. Like to fishman
I will have two summers
in one year. Here the roses
smell as sweet as June and the
darkies' eyes shine as big as the
figure 20 on a brand new bill.

We are well and merry and
satisfied and never heard the
"flu" mentioned until we got to
Jacksonville, Florida.

Say, send me a dollar's worth
of your gab by the week and
don't let me miss a single copy
or I will sue you for damage and
if I catch an alligator I will send
you one of its toenails for a tooth-
pick.

Your friend,
L. A. MUSIC.

With the "Flu" Cases.

Mrs. Martha Womack and Rog-
er, Floris Cox, C. L. Perry, Mrs.
W. G. Oakley, Fred Oakley, Lil-
lian Ellington, Lizzie B., Cassie
and Mrs. W. G. Wells, Margaret
Johnston, Mrs. H. T. Dyer, Mrs.
J. P. Oney and Charn, Kathleen
Phipps, Irene Kendall, J. D. Ly-
kins' family, John Brown's fam-
ily, Mrs. Elvin Johnson, Virgie
Poston, Boone Wells, Jr. and wife,
George Stacy and Ronnie Frank-
lin are the new cases.

Mrs. W. M. Kendall died just
as we go to press.

Issued Thursday by
The Morgan County Publishing Co.

Entered as second class matter
April 7, 1910, at the post-office at West
Liberty, Ky., under the Act of March
3, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATES—10 cents per
line, net, for space. Composition,
position, etc., extra.
Obituaries (cash to accompany or-
der), business readers, political read-
ers, etc., 5 cents per line per insertion.

Terms—\$1.50 a year, cash in advance.
6 months, 75c.; 3 months, 40c.

All communications should be ad-
dressed to the Editor.

H. G. TITTLE, Editor.

In the interesting task of rearranging the geography of Europe to suit the newest styles in map-making, we suggest to the artists in charge that there has been one color spot entirely out of harmony with the other parts. Leave Turkey entirely off the map of Europe.

Lieut. Krupp Von Bohlen Und Halbach, husband of Bertha Krupp, and head of the great Krupp steel works, fled to Holland with the former kaiser. —News item.

If the Dutch government wants to make a neat little sum of money in the shortest possible time it can do it by seizing that select band of cutthroats, libertines and prostitutes, smuggling them across its border and delivering them to the people of the United States. Most of us would give about all we possess to be turned loose on that bunch with the privilege of doing as we pleased.

KILL THE KAISER.

If the allied nations and our own U. S. A. permit former Kaiser Bill, now Count William Hohenzollern, to remain in Holland and spend the rest of his life in luxurious ease, there is something rotten about the heart of civilization. The women and children who went down with the Lusitania will arise from their watery graves to curse the council that framed a peace by the terms of which a monster like him could be allowed to remain alive upon the face of the earth. The murdered babes of Belgium and France will turn over in their little graves—if they were fortunate enough to be interred—and cry out against such an injustice perpetrated in civilization's name. The outraged maidens of France and Belgium will wring their hands with a last despairing wail if the beast who was primarily responsible for their shame and suffering is to be allowed to remain alive to defile God's atmosphere with his fetid breath. Even the bastard babies begotten by Boche brutes at the behest of and by the officers of the kaiser's army, will, when they become old enough to understand, resent with all their inborn bitterness the edict that permitted the reptile who was responsible for their unfortunate existence to remain alive.

Kill the kaiser by all means—or by any means—kill him, with a host of others of his ilk and kind. Their guilt is personal and the betrayal of Jesus Christ by Judas Iscariot pales into insignificance when compared with their crimes.

WHAT ABOUT THE REWARDS?

Now that the war is over, all but the details, and the period of reconstruction drawing near, the problems confronting the people of this country are as complex and important as those with which we had to deal at the beginning of the war. I do not refer to national problems or State problems, preferring to leave these to be discussed by those more competent to deal with the larger affairs of government and politics. I refer to purely local problems and to questions which must be asked and answered right here at home. The war has created conditions and as a result of those conditions new ideas have been begotten and new standards, religious, political, social and economic, have been born. No man or woman with a decent excuse for living could have kept pace with events during the past four years without emerging from the holocaust broader of mind and more charitable of heart than they were before they received their baptism of blood and fire, figuratively speaking. But it is not every man, or woman either, who can give a satisfactory excuse for their existence, consequently not every one has been broadened and chastened by events through which they have passed. There are people in Morgan county—I say it with shame—who cannot point to a single instance where they have done anything whatever to help to win the war or to make more pleasant the surroundings or better the conditions of the boys who were offering their lives over there so that we and ours might be secure and comfortable over here. There are men whose every thought and every impulse since the war began was gauged by dollars and cents. They sought by every means possible to coin the blood of our fallen heroes into nickels and dimes. If the war had not touched their own households they would have been glad for it to have gone on indefinitely, their opportunities for making money were so enhanced.

Now, as to the question of reconstruction and readjustment when the boys come home. It is a big question and cannot be discussed in all its phases in an article of this kind. But one or two questions stand out paramount. Will the profiteer and the slacker be permitted to compete on equal terms after the war with the man who gave his money and time and the boy who offered his life? Will the laborer who refused to work because conditions were not just as favorable as he could wish, or who demanded a prohibitive wage when his services were sorely needed, be allowed to occupy a position by the side of the boy who comes from bloody Belgium or France?

These are questions which must be met and answered in the near future, and the men and women who did their part unselfishly and heroically during the period which tried men's souls as no other period ever did, ought to be the ones to sit in judgment.

THANKSGIVING

Red sumac flames across the hill,
And in each wood-fringed hollow,
The autumn breeze among the trees
Calls, "Follow, follow, follow!"
The pumpkins gleam like veiled gold,
The grain is silver shining;
The very clouds a dove unfold,
To show a rosy lining!

Red sumac flames across the hill,
Where fading sunlight lingers,
And points the way for me to stray,
With soft, enchanted fingers—
And as I stand beside the way,
The world seems throbbing, living—
And there I feel God's love today,
And thank him for Thanksgiving!



OBJECTED TO CUSTOM

Observance of Thanksgiving Was
for a Period Not Popular
in Southern States.

IN the South Thanksgiving day was practically unknown until 1857. In that year Governor Jones of Virginia sent a letter to the state legislature urging a recognition of the day that might issue a proclamation for its observance; but he was advised that as most of the citizens of the state regarded this day as "a relic of Puritanic bigotry," he ought not to urge its observance.

Two years later Governor Wise, the successor of Jones, without asking advice of the legislature, issued a proclamation, and the people, generally throwing aside their prejudices, observed the day.

In the next year, 1858, eight governors of southern states issued proclamations after the model of New England, calling upon their people to observe the last Thursday in November as a day for Thanksgiving. But the Civil war was at hand, and the bitterness engendered in the long controversy over slavery caused many violent opponents of the North to oppose the proclamation, because of the introduction of a "Yankee custom."

Undoubtedly our present Thanksgiving day has its prototype in the Plymouth Thanksgiving festival of 1621. It has been asserted repeatedly that the Plymouth festival was suggested to the Pilgrims by the Jewish "Feast of Tabernacles."

If the Plymouth festival has immediate kinship with similar events in the past, it has analogies with the harvest festival of England. The English were familiar with the English celebration, and many of them, no doubt, had participated in it. The dominant mark of such was the joy over the gathering harvest.

The chief difference between the two was the want of economy in Plymouth that characterized the English festival. In some parts of England the surrounding was around the "May day" festival, or "May day" and in many places the last of the harvest was drawn to the barn in a wagon, called the "hock cart." In front were the plow and the harrow, and behind the reapers, men and women, singing joyously as they proceeded. At Plymouth there was no economy. There was no harvest song so familiar to the fatherland:

Here's health to the barley mow,
Here's health to the man
Who's very well,
Both barley and mow and man.

Time for Self-Examination.

The Thanksgiving season is a good time to examine self and see if there is anything in our life that hinders the progress of the neighborhood. It may be that we are standing in the way of community progress and we may be that with a few words of advice to our leaders we should be followed or, at least, one who works for others instead of in advance of the Society does not care whether we live or whether our neighbor leads. What society wants is progress and we will be held responsible if we do not sacrifice our own peculiar views if necessary for the welfare of the neighborhood.

SOMETIMES



Laudably (at Thanksgiving dinner)
—We should be thankful for small
merits.
Boaster (looking at small turkey)—
We have to be.

Notice.

On account of the influenza epidemic there will be no November term of the Morgan County Court or the Morgan Quarterly Court. All persons under bond to appear at the November term of said courts will appear at the December term instead.

J. H. SEBASTIAN,
County Judge.

BY BEN FREEDMANT

Thanksgiving Proclamations That
Have Come From Occupants
of the White House.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S last Thanksgiving proclamation, set for the last Thursday in November, 1863, expressed his thankfulness for the vision of victory which is in view, but it contains an humble supplication for peace. What a glorious Thanksgiving he would have sent over the land had he been spared to issue that which begged a nation's thank-offerings for peace!

This privilege denied the great Lincoln was granted to the aggressive Andrew Johnson and the somewhat cold and businesslike message he issued by an avowed successor of cause for gratitude is characteristic of the man in that message he said:

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God during the year which is now coming to an end to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and, to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty. . . . Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday of December, next, as a day of national thanksgiving to the Creator of the universe for these great deliverances and blessings."

"The Spanish-American war was of such short duration that it resulted in few proclamations," said a librarian at Washington as he turned the pages of one of his ledger volumes to the year 1918. "There is President McKinley's proclamation dated April 23, bearing the simple statement that war exists. The Thanksgiving proclamation for the same year recommended the giving of thanks in the following words:

"The skies have been for a time darkened by the clouds of war, but as we were compelled to take up the sword in the cause of humanity, we are permitted to rejoice that the conflict has been of short duration. . . . We may find and magnify his holy name that the cessation of hostilities came so soon, so as to spare both sides the countless sorrows and disasters that attend protracted war."

"I do, therefore, invite all my fellow-citizens, also those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands as those at home, to set apart and observe Thursday, the 21st day of November, as a day of national Thanksgiving."

Thanksgiving, 1918



Common Cause

Howdy Thanksgiving! Here you is again!
You comes a-interrogator when I's ready to complain.
I's thankful for a pork chop an' I's thankful for a bean;
I's thankful for each lump o' coal dis neighborhood has seen.

Now folks is helpin' other folks to see de winter through,
Cause all de folks is kickin' jes de same as me an' you.
Howdy, Thanksgiving! As I looks along de line
I's thankful for de company, 'cause de company's mighty fine!

Turkey in American History.

The turkey was domesticated by the aborigines of the Southwest and by the Aztecs of Mexico, centuries before the white man ever set foot in America. The Yucatan variety was the one named by the Indians, and from it most of the varieties now under domestication are supposed to have been derived, although it is possible that there has been a large admixture of the blood of the Northern wild turkeys. The famous "feather cloth" worn by the Aztecs in days before the conquest, specimens of which are still preserved in the royal palace at Madrid, was woven of ocellated turkey feathers. This feather cloth was also known to the prehistoric cliff dwellers of the Mesa Verde, Canon de Chelly and other regions of Arizona and New Mexico, and is occasionally found when excavations are made.

Shoe Repair Shop

GEO. TURNER, Prop.

First-class work.

Reasonable prices.

Kendall building, upstairs.

Main street

West Liberty, Ky.

Master Commissioner's Sale.

J. C. Lindon, Administrator
of the estate of Wm. Lindon,
deceased, etc.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale from the Writ Court in the above styled case, rendered at its September term, 1918, I will, on

Monday, December 9, 1918,

between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M., at the front door of the court house in the town of West Liberty, Morgan county, Kentucky, it being the first day of the regular term of the Morgan County Court, expose to public sale at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, under a credit of six and twelve months, the following described real estate, to-wit:

An undivided one-half interest in and to the following described tract of land, situated in Morgan county, Ky., and bounded as follows: Beginning on a Hickory, standing on the top of the ridge between Caney and White Oak, a marked corner between B. F. McClure and Joseph Whitely; thence a straight line down the line with the dividing line between B. F. McClure and Joseph Whitely to a set stone in the brush; thence down the branch to a paper and two beeches; thence with the conditional line between Richard Allen, Sr., and David Lykins to a low gap at the head of Andrew Oldfield branch; thence around with the ridge and with William Lykins line around the head of Spring branch to the hickory corner, the beginning, containing 100 acres more or less. Being the same tract of land devised to Wm. Lindon and J. W. Dykes, Feb. 21, 1913, recorded in Deed Book No. 32, page 221, Morgan County Clerk's office.

Also another tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in Morgan county, Ky., and lying on the head of Johnson branch of Licking river, and containing about 200 acres more or less, and being the same land conveyed to Wm. Lindon, by deeds as follows: Deed from Martha Carter and John O. Carter to Wm. Lindon, date, Nov. 4th, 1910, recorded in Deed Book No. 36, page 250; deed from Hester Cockerell and Simon Cockerell dated July 22nd, 1908, recorded in Deed Book No. 25, page 372; deed from Stella Phillips to Wm. Lindon, Aug. 21, 1916, recorded in Deed Book No. 44, page 290; deed from James Henry Armstrong and Azella Armstrong, May 2nd, 1912, recorded in Deed Book No. 38, page 133; deed from Maud Legate and Nim Fegate, Feb. 21st, 1913, recorded in Deed Book No. 37, page 621; all of which are in the Morgan County Clerk's office, and for a more definite description of said parcels of land reference is given to the records of said deeds.

The purchaser will be required to give bond for the purchase price with good and sufficient personal security, bearing six percent interest from date until paid.

Given under my hand this 9th day of November, 1918.

J. C. LINDON,
Master Commissioner Writ Court Case

WORTHY TO VEIL ROYALTY

Queen of Siam the Possessor of Probably Most Magnificent Garment in the World.

The queen of Siam owns a tulle article which is altogether calculated to fill the hearts of all other tulle of the kingdom with ardent desire and envy. For the queen is the happy possessor of a veil capable of beautifying her face most wonderfully. This veil is a delicate tissue of the finest threads, but woven so as to have some resistance.

Part of this three-meters-long veil is intended to conceal the face, while the remainder flows down over the figure and closely nestles to the body. The veil, which falls over the back, is completely woven over with diamond dust, while the part in front is less dusted, so as not to impair the free and full organs of sense. The lower ends of the veil are covered with brilliant pearls.

The tissue of the veil is so prepared as to cause changes in color when exposed to the air. No sooner has the wearer stepped into the street than the veil assumes a delicate rose hue which deepens and, as it were, becomes intimate the longer it remains in the open. When the queen returns to her palace the hue passes away and the veil turns pale and dead as the face.

The veil has been credited with possessing the most wonderful powers. For a century it has been in the possession of the royal house of Siam and although constantly used and exposed to all kinds of influences of the weather it has not lost anything of its texture and beauty.

Courtesy a Business Asset.

Courtesy is the life of trade. To be sure you must have the goods, but courtesy helps to sell them. A certain big establishment has a man whose chief business is to meet people who make them feel at home. He has a pleasant past a short distance from the door and it's his business to see every one that comes in. He has a handshake and a smile for everybody. When people come in that do not seem to know where they want to go he talks with them and learns their needs, and sees that they get in touch with the proper clerks. The crowd buys there because it is made to feel that the store is interested in them. And they pay less for the goods, too, because they buy in such large quantities that the store can afford to sell at lower rates and still make money. That's the reason it sells more furniture, carpets and general furnishings than all the other stores combined in that town. Courtesy and service is the watchword and they find there's money in it.—Pennsylvania Grit.

L. P. Haney, of Nickel, paid our office a pleasant social and business call Friday of last week.

Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis

means that the patient is given constant attention; that the regime which is found to be best adapted to the case is rigidly adhered to; that a resident physician is at hand all the time, studying the case and adapting the treatment to it; that the nursing service is of the best. All of these things mean improvement, greater comfort and possible recovery. Hazelwood is operated without profit by the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Rates \$12.50 a week. Write for detailed information.

Hazelwood Sanatorium

DR. O. O. MILL, Physician in Charge.
STATION E. LOUISVILLE, KY.

You've Got
To Have
TOOLS
TO WORK
WITH!

A Very Necessary
Part of Your Business Equipment Is
Your STATIONERY
Supply.

AND
Another Very Necessary
Part of Any
Business Is Reasonable Economy.

DROP IN!

BLANK PAPER

Conveys no message.
Poor Printing is almost as bad.

OUR PRINTING
TELLS YOUR
STORY
AND TELLS IT
CLEARLY

Our Job Work is worth inspection.

News Is Stranger Than Fiction

By MOSS.

STUPIDITY and
verging of all
kinds the world
over were
over for a month
utterly obliterated.
Yes, it would
run fastest. But
it would do more
positively STUPID.

Why?
Because ADVERTISING IS NEWS, and we must keep pace with the news or grow stale.

Newspaper advertising—THE BEST ON EARTH—is displayed news, paid for with a purpose.

The latest news in newspaper advertising, a special sale of furs, a big reduction in suits, a saving in groceries, furniture at annual sale prices or five bars of soap for the price of three—all this latest news is as important to every housewife and the husband who pays the bills as the last word from Mexico or an account of the newest municipal or society scandal.

Advertising is POSITIVELY and ABSOLUTELY news. Successful advertisers make their ads. as NEWSY as possible. Read the ads. in this paper as NEWS. Keep up with them. Truth is stranger than fiction. So is news.

Buy W. S. S.

Valuable Information Service by American Red Cross.

Through the Red Cross Civilian Relief Department arrangements have been made by which valuable information regarding any question pertaining to the allotment, allowance, compensation or insurance can be promptly secured for the families of the men in any branch of war service.

Most important is the fact that information concerning men in hospitals in France, or who may be prisoners, can be secured more promptly and more accurately through the Red Cross mediums than in any other way.

Families of men in the service from Morgan county should communicate with L. Y. Redwine, Jr., or J. D. Arnett, Executive Secretary of the Civilian Relief Committee of the Morgan County Chapter of the Red Cross to gain desired information in reference to any question pertaining to the War Risk Insurance Act, or regarding the welfare of men in camp in the United States or in overseas service, or in regard to any home problem where aid or advice is needed.

Careful consideration will be given every request.

Government Sends

An Urgent Call.

The President of the Civil Service Commission recently wired: "Need for stenographers and typists at Washington grows more acute daily. Increase effort all possible."

The Government and business concerns are short five hundred thousand bookkeepers and stenographers and are offering better salaries never before heard of.

The Government drafted our Civil-Service Bookkeeping Set, and about EIGHTY-FIVE per cent of the Government's stenographers write the Shorthand system that we teach—THE BEST available that our courses are THE BEST.

Take, BY MAIL, our eight-week Civil-Service-Mercantile-Bookkeeping Course or our Simplified Shorthand Course, the latter course consisting of THIRTY LESSONS, and we guarantee you from \$85 to \$115 a month as soon as you qualify. Money back if not satisfied. Two hundred stenographers and bookkeepers are needed. Clip, fill out and send us the following coupon:

COUPON

SEND ME, FREE, your book on
Shorthand, and tell me about
your new plan of teaching—the
same whereby it is EASY to learn.
BY MAIL, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, etc. This notice was clipped from the Courier,
West Liberty, Ky.

Yours truly,
(name)
(address)

Used 40 Years

GARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Sold Everywhere

JOHN WHITE & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liberal appointment
and a full refund
if the
GARDUI
does not
benefit you.

JOHN WHITE & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

GUMPTION,

Which is plain Common Sense, in United States language, without Educational Furberlows.
BY L. T. HOVERMALE.

Germany must be destroyed.



The New Dawn.

HAS IT ever occurred to you that economic evolution—that ceaseless change in the requirements of humanity—is but little affected by the purpose of man? That when a change is due it comes of inward conditions that override all obstacles? In this article I have not space to go back and review the changing conditions that have forced man ever upward, for it has ever been that conditions controlled man's political status and not man's political status that controlled conditions. In other words, every improvement in the condition of humanity has forced itself on the race in the face of determined opposition. Man-kind is wedded to conservatism and clings to familiar conditions until the conditions become intolerable. Then come changes whether we will or not. Evolution is as inexorable and relentless as Fate. It is Fate.

Evolution is the parent of revolution. Evolution prepares the way for change and the change is revolution. In most cases recorded in history revolution has meant bloodshed, but revolution may be bloodless.

When the pioneers began to conquer the American wilderness they had no dream of the revolution they were preparing. For generation after generation they clung to old traditions and continued to think along the old established lines. The divine right of kings was their fetish, and not until they were in the midst of a war, forced by evolution's ceaseless change, did they think to discard their idol. But evolution had been at work since the days of the troglodyte, and the American revolution was but one of the milestones in its march. Always in this I am speaking of economic evolution—the conditions changing in man's bread-winning.

In the last analysis man's life is the fight to live. The intensity of that fight depends upon the economic conditions. From the beginning of man's existence there has been this ceaseless change, always upward except during the cataclysmic periods, and each change adding to the requirements of the race. The steady tendency has been to develop the individual and cause him to demand larger personal opportunities. The economic needs of man decide his governmental policies, which is politics. Economic conditions control governmental policies rather than the reverse, notwithstanding the almost universal belief to the contrary.

The saturnalia of blood from which the world is beginning to emerge was a part of the plan of evolution, and the crash of falling crowns is but the beginning of revolution. Economic unrest compelled autocracy to stake all in the effort to overthrow democracy. This effort and its failure was inevitable. It was made so by economic conditions. We can see the overthrow of autocracy so far as the putting of the emperors and kings in the discard is concerned, but has the autocracy of wealth been uncrowned? The answer to this question lies not with the conquerors but the conquered. The manner of the reorganization of Germany, Russia, Austria and the other lands where chaos ex-

ists will be the index of the New Dawn. In the reorganization of these countries will come a broader view and a more general application of democracy. There will be no autocracy of wealth entrenched in power by long continued suzerainty, such as obtains in Britain and America. In the new order in Europe labor will be, for the first time in history, supreme in government.

The New Dawn is here by the inexorable force of economic evolution. No human power can stay the trend of the world to the socialistic state. The very powers that are combating that idea are hastening the time when it will be consummated. The marvelous organizations of capitalism greed will be ready-made for the State when the taking-over time comes. The early coming of that time is inevitable. Not through the visionary group who are clamoring for power, but from far-seeing statesmen who are reading the signs of the things with which the times are pregnant. Opposition is futile. There was opposition to the passing of the feudal system, but it passed when the time was ripe, and competition took its place. Competition has held the stage only to prepare the world for the shifting of the scenes for co-operation. The time for the change is here, and the change may come in a twinkling. Patiently the world watched the experiment of the democracy of the western world for a century and a half, and approved, and crowns are falling like autumn leaves. Nations, prostrate now, will emerge freed from the dross of selfishness and build anew on the foundation of universal service. It requires no gift of prophecy to forecast this. When we review the history of the age-long battle that labor has waged for recognition, and then look at prostrate Europe, wealth cringing and labor in supreme command, can we doubt the birth of the Co-operative Commonwealth?

We may not, individually, like the idea. We may rebel at the thought of re-adjusting our lives and thought to the change, but it will not avail us. We are wise if we begin the re-adjustment now.

One of the lessons of the war the people will not forget: That the Government (i. e. the people) is supreme. Before the war it was a mooted question as to which was the more powerful, the government or the railroads, but Uncle Sam took the railroads. Now, if the government can take over a public utility in the defense of an abstract principle why not do so in case of a concrete need? The importance of the lesson, however, is that the government can do these things. Moreover, the old Germany is destroyed.

WORK IN SHADOW OF DEATH

Lives of Those Engaged in Manufacture of Explosives Are of Necessity in Constant Danger.

Explosives are, almost or quite without exception, composed of substances which are endothermic in character; that is, heat energy is absorbed when they are formed, and this heat is liberated when they decompose. Heat, moreover, accelerates all chemical changes. Hence, writes Henry P. Talbot in Atlantic Monthly, if any (even a very small) part of an explosive mass begins to break down from any cause the heat liberated promotes the rapidity of the change, and this, in turn, is communicated to neighboring portions, until the entire mass may be involved and destroyed.

So far as it is humanly possible to do so, all existing causes must be foreseen and forestalled, and the lack of stability during storage has necessitated the discarding of many materials otherwise of great promise. An instance of extreme instability the behavior of a substance known as nitrogen iodide may be cited. This compound explodes with great violence if touched with a feather—a literal instance of being "tickled to death"—and often it is exploded by the mere friction of the air when moved from one spot to another. Such sensitiveness, this obviously places a substance outside the bounds of practical usefulness; but all explosives are, in the very nature of the case, unstable, and their preservation involves the study of factors which differ from this case in degree rather than in kind.

GLORY OF TURKISH CAPITAL

Great Mosque of Santa Sofia a Marvel in Beauty of Architecture and Rich Decoration.

The great mosque of Santa Sofia towers majestically over Constantinople, dominating its surroundings by sheer thick-set ponderousness. Its bulky dome and tacked-on minarets are, however, only the shell which covers a vast cathedral justly famed for beauty of line and rich ornament.

From the outer court you pass through a heavy bronze door and stand within a hall of such cavernous proportions that it seems impossible that even the exterior, that seemed so massive, could contain it. Above, the dome rises in a sweeping curve. Once mosaic figures of Christian saints adorned these higher regions of the hall, but the vandals long ago covered the saints with plaster through which in certain places they still can be seen smiling dimly but serenely.

The mosque has not always been a Mohammedan temple. The original Santa Sofia, a Christian cathedral erected by Constantine, was destroyed by fire. It was Justinian who rebuilt it in the sixth century, decorating it with such lavish magnificence that he was himself surprised at the result and cried out: "Solomon, I have surpassed thee!" In Justinian's day the new temple was a veritable Aladdin's cave. Its walls and columns were of marble brought from foreign quarries and from other temples. Famous shrines of Diana, Apollo and even the Temple of the Sun at Baalbek contributed their statues and jewels, willingly or not, to the glory of Justinian's cathedral. Into this treasure vault in 1453 burst the conquering Turks, wrecking, plundering and claiming possession. From that time on Santa Sofia, Church of the Divine Wisdom, has been a Turkish mosque, with minarets added and the crescent over all—Chicago Daily News.

DEPENDS ON ONE'S THOUGHTS

By No Means Always the Part of Real Wisdom For Persons to Say What They Think.

Whether we are to say what we think, or not, depends entirely on what our thoughts are and how they will affect others. There are some thoughts it is a sin to bide. The people who smother a good thought because they are afraid of being misunderstood or laughed at, take upon themselves a dangerous responsibility. To conceal a kind thought is something for which there is no excuse.

There are other thoughts which it is a pity to allow to get beyond your own brain. It is unfortunate indeed to have them, but at least you can resolve that they shall never get outside of their birthplace. If you think this world is a dreary, dismal place, what is the good of saying so? If morbid, angry thoughts have taken possession of you, stamp them out as you would a breed of snakes.

Be brave enough to speak the thought which should be spoken, no matter whether it is likely to be popular or not. And be strong enough to hold in a leash the thought which, if it should escape, would work harm to others.—Selected.

Way of a Japanese Woman.

Laford Hearn was a very critical man. For instance, when he was doing business with publishers in foreign countries, and because he was so far away, the publisher would take the liberty of deciding the arrangement of such things as book covers and illustrations without consulting Hearn, who was very particular about all details. At such times Hearn was often made furiously angry. When he received a letter from the publishing house he would immediately write back a fierce (sic) answer in anger, and order it to be mailed at once; but I would say, "Yes," and hold it over a mail. Two or three days afterward, when he had become calm, he would regret that he had written too severely, and would say: "Mamma-san, have you mailed that letter?" I would answer "Yes," and watch to see whether he really regretted it. If so, I would give him the letter. He would be immensely pleased, and say: "Mamma-san, you are the only one!" and would begin a new letter in a milder tone.—Mrs. Hearn in Atlantic.

First Automobile Patent.

The first application for a patent for an automobile was filed in the United States patent office by George B. Selden, 30 years ago. Selden was a patent lawyer in Rochester, N. Y., when he first began to experiment with the idea of a vehicle propelled by a gasoline engine. Considering that his "road engine" was not yet perfected and that the times were not ripe for it, he secured delay after delay, and the patent was not definitely issued until 1895. From the first, doubts were cast on the validity of the Selden patent, but it earned a fortune for the astute inventor-attorney and for a long time dominated the motor-car industry of the United States.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Combinations of the word "lieutenant" such as lieutenant colonel, mean an officer subordinate, an assistant to the rank to which lieutenant is prefixed. In European armies the lieutenant colonel is often the real commander of a regiment, its colonel being some royalty whose duties end with having himself photographed in the uniform.

Dr. L. D. Carter states that he is here a few weeks on business and that he will gladly serve the people when called upon to do so. He has all the necessary medicines for most cases. 428ft

Judge I. C. Ferguson and Alonzo Pelfrey, of Elamton, were in town Friday on business.

Report of the condition of the MORGAN COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

at Cannel City, in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business on November 1, 1918.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$198,219.83
Overdrafts, unsecured	2,807.48
Total U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness	7,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2 per cent and 4 1/2 per cent, unpledged	26,300.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	1,500.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	54,591.41
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	25,535.18
Net amounts due from banks, bankers and trust companies other than those included in items 13, 14 or 15	228.06
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	10.42
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	350.00
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned	838.00
Total	\$317,378.38

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits	\$6,522.23
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	2,089.63
4,432.60	
Circulating notes	7,000.00
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check	214,629.77
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	41,316.01
Total	\$317,378.38

State of Kentucky,) ss.
County of Morgan,)
I, Custer Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CUSTER JONES, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of Nov. 1918.
HUGH MONROE, Notary Public.
My commission expires Feb. 18, 1922.
Correct Attest:
M. L. CONLEY,
JOE C. STAMPER,
J. D. WHITAKER, Directors.

Report of the condition of Salsersville National Bank

doing business at the town of Salsersville, county of Magoffin, State of Kentucky, at the close of business on the 1st day of November, 1918.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$94,547.94
Overdrafts, unsecured	194.00
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	25,000.00
U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness, unpledged	2,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds 3 1/2 and 4 1/2 per cent, unpledged	\$32,200.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds	6,094.92
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	1,200.00
Value of banking house	7,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	15,392.89
Cash in vault and amounts due from national banks	65,372.64
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	235.52
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	1,250.00
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned	74.75
Total	\$250,472.66

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock, paid in, in cash	\$25,000.00
Surplus Fund	15,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,479.92
Circulating notes outstanding	25,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check less than 30 days	55,292.33
Total	\$250,472.66

State of Kentucky,) ss.
County of Magoffin,)
I, Geo. Carpenter, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Geo. CARPENTER, Cashier.
Correct—Attest:
W. P. Carpenter,
Tone Gardner,
H. H. Hackworth, Directors.
Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 14th day of Nov. 1918.
D. Glenn Sublett, Notary Public.
My commission expires Mar. 15, 1920.

More Sugar.

Owing to the coming in of the beet sugar crop and the increase of available shipping the Food Administration has ruled that an increased quantity of sugar may be used.

Merchants may now sell three pounds per month per person, and families may, if they so desire, purchase the whole monthly supply at once.

Merchants will receive additional certificates for November.

L. T. HOVERMALE,
Morgan County Food Administrator.

Maybe the report that the Kaiser has not abdicated and is going back to Germany was started to make Holland "keerful."

Startling News Is Crowding the Telegraph Wires Every Day

Undoubtedly We Have Entered Upon the Most Momentous Months in the History of The Universe

The World Revolves Around Newspapers—If You Want the News and All the News While It Is Really News, You Must Read the Courier-Journal Every Day.

The Licking Valley Courier has made a clubbing arrangement with the Courier-Journal by which people of this section may get the Courier-Journal every day but Sunday by mail and the Licking Valley Courier both a full year for \$6.00.

The Courier-Journal is the most quoted newspaper in America. Its news and views are not excelled by any publication anywhere. Place your order through the Licking Valley Courier.

Save

1-wheat
use more corn
2-meat
use more fish & beans
3-fats
use just enough
4-sugar
use syrups

and serve
the cause of freedom
U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

HOT BREADS	DESSERTS
Boston brown bread.	Corn-meal molasses cake.
Hoe cake.	Apple corn bread.
Muffins.	Dumplings.
Biscuits.	Gingerbread.
Griddle cakes.	Fruit gems.
Waffles.	

HEARTY DISHES	
Corn-meal croquettes.	Corn-meal fish balls.
Meat and corn-meal dumplings.	
Italian polenta.	Tamales.
The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.	

Fine Printing. High Grade Commercial Printing promptly on short notice. Our printing is the kind that makes you proud to use. Prices right. Try us.

Get that job you need now.

Look Here For It.

Things we all ought to know but which none of us can remember, and often don't know where to look to find it.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Town of West Liberty—Official Directory:
Police Judge, W. G. Short.
Town Attorney, H. C. Rose.
Marshal, L. H. Roberts.
Trustees: Evert Mathis, A. P. Gullett, W. M. Kendal, John McMan, R. B. Costin.

Clerk, Edgar Cochran.
Treasurer, W. D. Archibald.
Police Court, first Wednesday in each month for civil causes.

MORGAN COUNTY
County Judge, J. H. Sebastian.
County Attorney, H. C. Rose.
County Court Clerk, Ren F. Nickell.
Sheriff, Chas. P. Henry.
Treasurer, W. M. Gardner.
Supt. Schools, Bernard E. Whitt.
Jailer, G. W. Stacy.
Assessor, D. H. Dawson.
Coroner, vacant.
Surveyor, vacant.
Rural School Supervisors: Miss Anna Nickell, M. Holbrook.
County Court, Second Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court, Tuesday after Second Monday in each month.
Fiscal Court, On Wednesday after Fourth Monday in April and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District, Ed Day, West Liberty, Ky., First Monday in each month.
Second District, Robt. Motley, Eda, Ky., Tuesday after First Monday in each month.
Constable, Steve Dennis.

Third District, E. W. Day, Grassy Creek, Ky., Wednesday after First Monday in each month. Constable, J. L. Havens.

Fourth District, J. F. Lykins, Caney, Ky., Thursday after First Monday in each month. Constable, D. B. Lykins.

Fifth District, Thos. Davis, Cannel City, Ky., Friday after First Monday in each month. Constable, W. E. Bentley.

Sixth District, L. C. Templeton, Florres, Saturday after First Monday in each month. Constable, B. Feaklin.

Seventh District, D. W. V. Smith, Mima, Wednesday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, Albert Bell.

Eighth District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaz, Ky., Friday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, S. A. Huges.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Bernad E. Whitt, Chairman.
Educational Division No. 1, Chas. Tackett.
Educational Division No. 2, D. M. Murphy.
Educational Division No. 3, Dr. E. C. Gevedon.
Educational Division No. 4, U. G. Easterling.

Superintendent's Office days: Mondays and Saturdays.

Visiting days for schools, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Circuit Judge, D. W. Gardner, Salsersville.

Commonwealth's Attorney, Floyd Arnett, West Liberty.

Circuit Court Clerk, J. D. Lvkms.
Trustee Jury Fund, Luther Pieratt.
Master Commissioner, R. M. Oakley.

Morgan Circuit Court begins First Monday in March, Third Monday in June and Fourth Monday in September. — 18 judicial days.

KENTUCKY STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, A. Owsley Stanley;
Lieutenant Governor, James D. Black;
Secretary of State, Jas. P. Lewis;
Attorney General, Chas. H. Morris;
Auditor Public Accounts, Robt. L. Greene.
State Treasurer, Sherman Goodpastor;
Superintendent of Public Instruction, V. O. Gillett;

Commissoner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, M. S. Gillett;
Chief of the United States Appeals, Robinson W. Keenan.

State Senator Third South District, Dr. J. D. Whitaker, Cannel City, Ky.
Representative Nineteenth District, Luther Pieratt, L. L. L.

KENTUCKY CHIEF OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice
Judge Shackelford Miller, Louisville
Eastern Division

Judge John D. Carroll, New Castle
Judge Gus Thomas, Mayfield
Judge Ernest C. Clarke, Falmouth

Western Division
Judge Warren E. Settle, Bowling Green
Judge Rollin Hurt, Columbia
Judge Flem D. Sampson, Unhousville.

Commissioner of Appeals
William Rogers Clay, Lexington

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President, Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey.
Vice President, Thos. R. Marshall, Indiana.
Sec. of State, Robert Lansing, New York.
Sec. of Treasury, Wm. G. McAdoo, N. Y.

Sec. of War, Newton D. Baker, Ohio.
Att. Gen. Thos. W. Gregory, Texas.
Postmaster Gen. Albert S. Burleson, Tex.

Sec. of Navy, Josephus Daniels, N. C.
Sec. of Interior, Franklin K. Lane, Cal.
Sec. of Agriculture, David F. Houston, Mo.

Sec. of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, N. Y.
Sec. of Labor, Wm. B. Wilson, Pa.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT
Chief Justice
Edward D. White, Louisiana

Associate Justices
Joseph McKenna, California
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Massachusetts

William R. Day, Ohio
Jas. C. McKeynolds, Tennessee
John H. Clarke, Ohio

Wilkes Van Devanter, Wyoming
Louis D. Brandeis, Massachusetts
Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey

U. S. DISTRICT COURT
Eastern District of Kentucky
Judge, A. M. J. Cochran, Naysville.
D. R. Keeton, U. S. Commissioner.

LEGISLATIVE
U. S. Senators: Geo. B. Martin,
J. C. W. Beckham.
Congressman 9th Dist., W. J. Fields.

MORGAN COUNTY'S Honor Roll

Holly Coffee,

Aged 23, son of Orlando Coffee, died May 27, 1918, of wounds received on the battle front in France. Buried at Bon Villiers, Oise, France.

James Caskey,

Son of Jesse Caskey, deceased, killed in battle in France, June 7, 1918.

Arthur Brown,

Of Relief, died of wounds received in battle in France, August 8, 1918.

John S. Pelfrey,

Of Relief, 22 years old, killed in battle in France August 17, 1918.

Jasper Elkins,

Of near West Liberty, killed in battle in France August 31, 1918.

Kelly Elam

of Blair's Mills, killed in action in France September 4, 1918.



ELAM—James C. Elam died of troubles incident to old age at his home just outside the city limits of Mt. Sterling on Friday Nov. 18, 1918. He was born May 8, 1839, and was a native of Morgan county, but had lived in Montgomery county for a number of years.

Mr. Elam was a splendid type of old fashioned Kentucky manhood, and was known and respected by a large number of people, both in the blue grass and the mountain sections. He is survived by his widow and two brothers, Frank and Noah Elam, both of Index, this county.

Funeral services were conducted at the home by Rev. Clyde Darsie, of Mt. Sterling, Sunday afternoon, after which the remains were laid to rest in Maple cemetery.

ATKINSON—D. M. Atkinson, father of Mrs. W. M. Gardner, of this place, died at his home in Salyersville at 11 o'clock Monday morning, the 18th inst., of heart trouble.

Mr. Atkinson was 80 years old and was one of the leading citizens of Magoffin county.

Burial took place in the family lot in the Salyersville cemetery.

CASKEY—The 8-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Caskey, of the Neal Valley neighborhood, died of influenza Nov. 13. The remains were interred in the Neal graveyard Friday.

BARNES—Grover Barnes died at Cannel City Thursday of last week. Deceased was not a native of this county and we did not learn where the burial took place.

GREAR—John Bohan Greear, aged 17, son of W. B. Greear, was killed at Hazard last week while coupling cars, according to a report received here Tuesday.

HALE—Just before going to press the news reached this office that A. B. Hale, a highly respected citizen of the Pekin neighborhood, had died Tuesday afternoon from obstruction of the bowels.

We were unable to learn of the funeral arrangements.

Mr. Hale has a son, Geo. Hubert, with the American Expeditionary Forces.

N. M. Robbins, of Yocum, was here last week on business.

Noah Mann, of Dan, was in town on business last week.

J. V. Henry, of White Oak, was here on business Friday.

J. H. Fugate, of Liberty Road, was in town on business Monday.

John Wilson Hazelrigg, who has been sick for several months, it able to be out again.

Mrs. H. C. Elkins, of Kimbrell, was here looking after some business matters this week.

Amos Day, of Wheelwright, and Dophia Day, of Morehead, visited their brother Ed recently.

Mrs. Nannie Frost, of Nannie, has received word that her son, K. Clifford Murphy, has arrived safely overseas. He has been in the army fourteen months.

Mrs. Ida Williams, of Oklahoma City, Okla., is visiting her father, John DeHart, of near town.

L. T. Hovermale left this morning to attend a convention of County Food Administrators at Louisville.

Mrs. J. H. Cole received a card Saturday from her son, James Seitz, saying that he arrived safely overseas Nov. 15.

Dr. J. D. Whiteaker, of Cannel City, was called here Sunday to see Mrs. W. M. Kendall, whose condition is very critical.

Jas. E. Cottle, of Forest, called on the Courier crew Monday and had some handbills made advertising the sale of his personal property Nov. 30. Jim contemplates leaving for Kansas about the first of January to make his home in the future.

Notice.

The history of the great world war is now being written. Mr. Fred P. Caldwell, of Louisville, has been appointed State Historian, and upon him devolves the enormous task of compiling and recording the part played by Kentuckians in the war. This is too big a job for one man, so Mr. Caldwell has appointed a County Historian in every county in the State to assist him in the work. I have been appointed County Historian for Morgan county and am now beginning the work. Without the co-operation and assistance of the people of the county I cannot do the work assigned to me with any degree of accuracy, therefore I am asking the assistance of every reader of the Courier.

First, the Courier Honor Roll is not complete. There have been some Morgan county boys killed in action or died of wounds, the record of whose deaths we have failed to get. I also want the names and all data concerning any soldier from Morgan county who has died of disease, either in training camp or overseas. In short, if you know of any incident concerning a soldier, sailor, marine, nurse or member of the medical corps from Morgan county, which would be of historical interest, please write me in full so that I can make a record of it.

This work concerns every man, woman and child in the county, more or less. Will you co-operate with me in making a complete, accurate record of what Morgan county boys have done in the great war?

H. G. COTTLE,
County Historian.

Our Disregard for the Law.

Editor Courier:

It is absolutely safe to say that there is no place in America where there is less regard for law than there is in West Liberty and Morgan county. During the present epidemic of "flu," which is regarded as one of the most dangerous diseases that we have ever had to contend with, there has been absolutely no effort on the part of the health officers or any other officers to check the spread of this awful plague.

In other sections of our country the boards of health have resorted to quarantining families afflicted with the disease, but not so in the good Christian (?) town of West Liberty. People are allowed to congregate in large crowds in the stores, postoffice, and county offices, and cough, sneeze and spit on the floor and in every way and manner spread the disease, while the board of health does nothing but draw its pay.

The conditions of our town from a sanitary standpoint are something horrible, and every effort has been made to get the police judge and the board of health to have a cleanup, but nothing doing. I invite the special attention of our honorable board of health, the honorable police judge, town marshal and town trustees to the indescribable condition of filth that exists in some of the streets and alleys. Everything that is implied in the word filth can be found in these places and they have been in this condition for months. Is our health to be protected or are we to be murdered by this vile filth? Every law passed by the board of town trustees is allowed to be-

come a dead letter and the whole people disregard them as though they did not exist.

While the town authorities are spending large sums of money repairing Main street some of the other streets and alleys that are as much public passways as Main street are allowed to become almost blockaded by every form of rubbish, including brush, boxes, tin cans, discarded buggies, wagons, and various other things. Why not improve all the streets? Isn't the man who lives on a back alley as much entitled to have the street repaired in front of his property as the man on Main street if he pays his taxes?

It is up to the citizens of West Liberty to take this proposition in hand and have something done and not wait until some of our families are buried before they act.

In Every Time of Stress.

and difficulty for over ninety years The Youth's Companion has stood by the family. It has cheered and encouraged and entertained—delighting all, informing all, and making home life and loyal sentiment the ideal of all. For 1919 the publishers intend to make the paper worth more to family life than ever before. The splendid Serials alone are events in next year's reading in the family life. Hundreds of Short Stories and Articles by great contributors, and a steady stream of helpfulness in everything from the solid and serious to the happy humor for which The Companion is famed. In these days the whole family needs The Companion, and it is still only \$2.00 a year for 52 splendid issues.

Don't miss Grace Richmond's great serial, Anne Exeter, 10 chapters, beginning December 12. The following special offer is made to new subscribers:

1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues of 1919.
2. All the remaining weekly issues of 1918.
3. The Home Companion Calendar for 1919.

All the above for only \$2.00, or you may

4. McCall's Magazine—12 fashion numbers. All for \$2.00.

The two magazines may be sent to separate addresses if desired. THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Commonwealth Ave. & St Paul Street, Boston, Mass.

New subscriptions received at this office.

Rowan's New Newspaper.

A copy of the Rowan County News, edited and published by E. J. Durham, at Morehead, reached our desk last week. The paper is a six column quarto, using four pages of ready-print. The paper as a whole is very well gotten up and deserves the patronage of the people of Rowan county.

Reward.

I will pay \$10.00 reward for the return of a saddle which was taken from my stable on October 12, 1918. Description of saddle: Minnihan tree, iron stirrups worn very thin. Buena Vista fenders, 434tf

HENRY COLE.

GRASSY CREEK.

The flu has somewhat abated and there are but few cases in this section.

Ova Amyx and Kelly Gevedon, who have been home on furlough, have returned to camp.

The well drilled recently on the farm of Lee Rose was dry and the machinery has been moved to the farm of Joe C. Stamper.

Clint Ferguson, who has been discharged from the army, has located at Cannel City.

Eld. J. L. Johnson has returned from a preaching tour in West Virginia.

Eld. T. H. Testerman, is building a barn for Oscar Peyton.

Joe C. Gevedon, who has been working at Blue Diamond for several months, paid his family a short visit last week.

W. A. Testerman, who has been working at Quicksand for some months, has returned home for a short time.

Born, on the 12th inst., to the wife of Martin Taulbee, a girl. Success to the Courier and all the crew. FAIRPLAY.

PUBLIC SALE!

As executors of the estate of the late John D. Henry, we will, on the farm of said decedent, two miles above West Liberty, on

Saturday, November 30, 1918,
offer for sale at public auction, the following farming tools, etc:

1 mowing machine, 1 hay rake, 3 turning plows, shovel plows, 1 Minnihan saddle, and a number of other tools too numerous to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Sale to take place at 1 o'clock, P. M.

R. A. Henry & Sons,

EXECUTORS.

PUBLIC SALE!

I will, at my residence near Grassy Creek, on

Tuesday, November 26, 1918,

offer at public auction the following:

1 team of work mules; 1 cow; 1 hog; 1 farm wagon; about 50 shocks of corn and fodder in the field; household and kitchen furniture and other things too numerous to mention.

Terms: All amounts under \$10.00, cash; over \$10.00, negotiable note with 6 per cent interest due in six months.

John Music.

A FAMILY MEDICINE

In Her Mother's Home, Says This Georgia Lady, Regarding Black-Draught. Relief From Headache, Malaria, Chills, Etc.

Ringgold, Ga.—Mrs. Chas. Gaston, of this place, writes: "I am a user of Thedford's Black-Draught. In fact, it was one of our family medicines also in my mother's home, when I was a child. When any of our children complained of headache, usually caused by constipation, she gave us a dose of Black-Draught, which would rectify the trouble. Often in the Springs, we would have malaria and chills, or troubles of this kind, we would take Black-Draught pretty regular until the liver acted well, and we would soon be up and around again. We would not be without it, for it certainly has saved us lots of doctor bills. Just a dose of Black-Draught when not so well saves a lot of days in bed."

Thedford's Black-Draught has been in use for many years in the treatment of stomach, liver and bowel troubles, and the popularity which it now enjoys is proof of its merit.

If your liver is not doing its duty, you will suffer from such disagreeable symptoms as headache, biliousness, constipation, indigestion, etc., and unless something is done, serious trouble may result.

Thedford's Black-Draught has been found a valuable remedy for these troubles. It is purely vegetable, and acts in a prompt and natural way, regulating the liver in its proper functions and cleansing the bowels of impurities. Try it. Insist on Thedford's the original and genuine. E 79

L. T. HOVERMALE,
Morgan County Food Administrator.

Winchester Bank,

WINCHESTER, KY

Capital \$100,000
Surplus and Profits 210,000
Deposits \$1,400,000

N. H. WITHERSPOON, PRESIDENT,
R. W. SPIAR, CASHIER.

3% Interest on Time Deposits.
We solicit your business, promising prompt and courteous service.

The Price of Sugar.

The wholesale price of sugar advanced so that the retailers can no longer sell at 10 cents, and under the uncertainty of the market it is impossible to fix a price that will fit all the county. There is a way, however, that the retailer can stay within the law and arrive at the correct price. The Food Administration permits the retailer to make a profit of one cent per pound on sugar. This price is arrived at by adding 1 cent to the wholesale price of the sugar and adding the freight. Nothing else can be added. Rents, insurance, nor other overhead expenses can not be figured in. Nor can paper bags, twine, etc. Just add the freight and 1 cent to the cost and you have it. If the sugar costs you 10.3 a pound and the freight is 40 cents a hundred you figure it this way:

Wholesale price, 10.4
Freight an 40c a hundred, 4
Profit of 1c a pound,01.

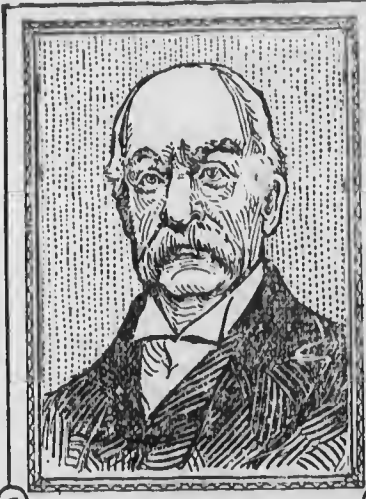
Price to consumer, 11.8

This is eleven and four-fifths cents a pound, and the price the sugar must be sold at under the above cost, and would not authorize the selling at 12 cents nor at 12½. The sugar must be sold at not more than one cent a pound above cost and freight.

L. T. HOVERMALE,
Morgan County Food Administrator.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, etc.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



J. Pierpont Morgan



He was born into wealth, but he knew the value of thrift and practiced it. Ready

money wisely invested made him an international financier, and ready money enabled him to save the country from possible panics in the late seventies and in 1907 by control of financial resources.

Ready money will be just as valuable to you as it was to Morgan if you hope to enjoy prosperity and comfort and be free of debt worries. Be ready to face the future courageously and cheerfully, no matter what Fate decrees—be it sunshine or sorrow.

Come in today and start an account with us. Add to it from every pay envelope you get. Funds in bank strengthen a man's "backbone."

Multiply your money in our care.

COMMERCIAL BANK,

West Liberty, Ky.

Capital Stock and Surplus

\$20,000

S. R. COLLIER, President. EDGAR COCHRAN, Asst. Cashier.
W. M. GARDNER, Vice-Pres. T. J. ELAM, Director.
W. D. ARCHIBALD, Cashier.

Store Department

Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co.
CANDEL CITY, KY.

Will be pleased to supply merchants with Flour, Salt, Oil, Mill Feed, Blasting Powder, Etc.

We have just received a complete and attractive line of Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, etc.

We have the best FARM WAGON to be had.

Give us a call.

JOE F. REID, Manager.

Don't be Uneasy

about the taxes on money deposited with
Morgan County National Bank

On September 1, 1917

We'll Pay the 1918 Tax on it

Capital and Surplus, \$50,000.00 Morgan County National Bank
Deposits, 211,000.00 By Custer Jones, Cashier

FOR SALE

Modern 8-room residence with two verandas, good barn with room for 8 head of stock, rat-proof corn crib and all other necessary outbuildings.

Splendid well from which water is pumped into house. Lot contains 3 1-4 acres splendid river bottom land. Plenty of small fruit; nice blue grass yard with plenty of shade trees. Buildings could not be put on this property to-day for \$3,000.

Owner in bad health and must sell. A rare bargain in an up-to-date, comfortable home with land sufficient to support a small family.

Price, \$2,500, easy terms.

Address H. G. COTTLE, West Liberty, Ky.

John McMann's

Hack Line

WEST LIBERTY—INDEX
Meets All Trains. Good governed and open conveyance for public hire.
Telephone No. 10
Local and Long Distance.

Buy MORE Bonds

Fat Hogs Wanted.

Fat hogs dressed. I will pay the highest market price for dressed pork. Farmers, bring me your fat hogs and receive the current market price in cash.

D. R. KEETON,
West Liberty, Ky.

Buy LIBERTY BONDS

Buy MORE Bonds